

SAFETY DATA SHEET

7500 Alkythane

1. Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

Product Name and/or Code : 7500 Alkythane
Manufacturer : Rust-Oleum Netherlands BV, PO. Box 138, NL-4700 AC Roosendaal, The Netherlands
NV Martin Mathys, Kolenberg 23, B-3545 Zelem, Belgium
Emergency telephone number : Rust-Oleum: (+31)165-593636; Fax (+31)165-593600
Martin Mathys: (+32)13-460200; Fax (+32)13-460201
Product Use : Paint.

2. Composition / information on ingredients

Substance/Preparation : Preparation

Chemical name*	CAS No.	%	EC Number	Classification
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	25-50	265-150-3	R10 Xn; R65 R66
2-Butanonoxime	96-29-7	0-1	202-496-6	Xn; R68/21 Xi; R41 R43
Cobalt 2-ethylhexanoate	13586-82-8	0-1	237-015-9	Xi; R38 R43
See Section 16 for the full text of the R Phrases declared above				

* Occupational Exposure Limit(s), if available, are listed in section 8

3. Hazards identification

The preparation is classified as dangerous according to Directive 1999/45/EC and its amendments.

Classification : R10- Flammable.
R66- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Effects and symptoms

Inhalation : Exposure to high concentrations can cause dizziness, lightheadness, headache, nausea, and blurred vision. Higher levels may cause unconsciousness. Inhalation of spray mist may produce severe irritation of respiratory tract, characterized by coughing, choking, or shortness of breath.

Ingestion : No specific effects and/or symptoms have been reported or known

Skin Contact : Since the product is poorly absorbed, no hazardous properties are to be anticipated. Prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis with drying and cracking of skin.

Eye Contact : Eye contact may be irritating and may result in corneal clouding.

Aggravating conditions : Alcohol consumption before or after exposure may increase adverse effects. Repeated or prolonged inhalation of vapors may lead to chronic respiratory irritation. Repeated or prolonged contact with the preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin, resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin.

4. First-aid measures

First-Aid measures

General : In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation : Remove to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if irregular breathing, or respiratory arrest occurs provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Give nothing by mouth. If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical advice.

Ingestion : If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do not induce vomiting.

Skin Contact : Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners.

Eye Contact : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open.

5. Fire-fighting measures

- Extinguishing Media** : Recommended: alcohol resistant foam, CO₂, powders, water spray.
Not to be used : waterjet.
- Recommendations** : Fire will produce dense black smoke. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Appropriate breathing apparatus may be required. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water. Do not release runoff from fire to sewers or waterways.
- Special fire-fighting procedures** : Fire fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.
- Hazardous thermal (de)composition products** : These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂) nitrogen oxides (NO, NO₂...) Some metallic oxides.

6. Accidental release measures

- Personal precautions** : Exclude sources of ignition and ventilate the area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.
- Spill** : Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible absorbent materials, e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth, and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses. Clean preferably with a detergent; avoid use of solvents. If the product contaminates lakes, rivers, or sewers, inform the appropriate authorities in accordance with local regulations.

Note: See section 8 for personal protective equipment and section 13 for waste disposal.

7. Handling and storage

- Handling** : Vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive concentrations of vapors in air and avoid vapor concentrations higher than the occupational exposure limits.
- In addition, the product should be used only in areas from which all naked lights and other sources of ignition have been excluded. Electrical equipment should be protected to the appropriate standard.
- Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. No sparking tools should be used.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid the inhalation of dust, particulates and spray mist arising from the application of this preparation. Avoid inhalation of dust from sanding.
- Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in area where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking.
- Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).
- Never use pressure to empty: container is not a pressure vessel. Always keep in containers made from the same material as the original one.
- Comply with the health and safety at work laws.
- When operators, whether spraying or not, have to work inside the spray booth, ventilation is unlikely to be sufficient to control particulates and solvent vapors in all cases. In such circumstances, they should wear a compressed-air-fed respirator during the spraying process and until the particulate and solvent-vapor concentrations have fallen below the exposure limits.
- Storage** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Observe label precautions. Do not store above 35°C (95°F). Store in a cool, well-ventilated area away from incompatible materials and ignition sources.
- Keep away from: oxidizing agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.
No smoking. Prevent unauthorized access. Containers that are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Engineering measures** : Provide adequate ventilation. Where reasonably practicable, this should be achieved by the use of local exhaust ventilation and good general extraction. If these are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of particulates and solvent vapors below the OEL, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.
- Hygiene measures** : Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs. Never eat, drink or smoke in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene before using this material, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet, or applying cosmetics. It is generally recognized that contact lenses should not be worn when working with chemicals because contact lenses may contribute to the severity of an eye injury. Apply water proof skin cream before beginning work. Separate contaminated work clothes from street clothes. Launder before reuse. Remove material from shoes and clean personal protective equipment. After handling, always wash hands thoroughly with soap and water.

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Ingredient Name

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

Occupational Exposure Limits

CEFIC-HSPA (Europe, 2000). Notes: Recommended by manufacturer (200 ppm)
TWA: 1200 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Form: Vapor

Recommended monitoring procedures : Air monitoring should be used to determine ventilation requirements and compliance with applicable employee exposure limits.

Personal protective equipment

- Respiratory system** : If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators.
- Skin and body** : Personnel should wear antistatic clothing made of natural fibers or of high-temperature-resistant synthetic fibers.
- Hands** : For prolonged or repeated handling, use gloves: neoprene or nitrile.
- Barrier creams may help to protect the exposed areas of the skin, but should not be applied once exposure has occurred.
- Eyes** : Use safety eyewear designed to protect against splash of liquids.

9. Physical and chemical properties

- Physical state** : Liquid. (Viscous liquid.)
- Color** : Depending on productnumber
- Odor** : Turpentine-like
- Boiling Point** : > 160 °C
- Melting Point** : -20°C (-4°F)
- Density** : 0.93 to 1.4 g/cm³ (20°C / 68°F)
- Vapor Density** : > 1
- Vapor Pressure** : 0.7 kPa
- Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1)** : 0.2
- Solubility** : Partially soluble in acetone.
Very slightly soluble in methanol.
Insoluble in cold water, hot water, diethyl ether, n-octanol.
Miscible with aliphatic hydrocarbons
- pH** : Not applicable
- Flash point** : 40 °C
- Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances** : Combustible
- Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back.
- Autoignition temperature** : ± 250 °C
- Explosive properties** : Slightly explosive in presence of open flames and sparks, of heat.
Non-explosive in presence of shocks.
- Lower explosion limit** : LOWER: 0.6% UPPER: 8%
- Viscosity** : Dynamic: 1000 to 2250 cP
- Volatility (w/w)** : 45 to 50% (v/v). 26 to 41% (w/w).
- VOC (W/W):** : 348 to 388 (g/l).

10. Stability and reactivity

Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see section 7).

Hazardous decomposition products: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke, oxides of nitrogen.

Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidizing agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.

11. Toxicological information

There is no data available on the preparation itself. The preparation has been assessed following the conventional method of the Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC and classified for toxicological hazards accordingly. See Chapters 2 and 15 for details.

Exposure to component solvent vapor concentrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. Symptoms and signs include headaches, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Repeated or prolonged contact with the preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin, resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin. If splashed in the eyes, the liquid may cause irritation and reversible damage.

Acute Data (LD₅₀, LC₅₀) - Toxicity to Test Animals

<u>Ingredient Name</u>	<u>Test</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Route</u>	<u>Species</u>
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Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	LD50	>5000 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LD50	>3000 mg/kg	Dermal	Rabbit
	LC50	>5.5 mg/l (4 hours)	INHALATION	Rat
2-Butanonoxime	LD50	2528 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LD50	920 to 1840 mg/kg	Dermal	Rat
	LC50	>4416 mg/l (4 hours)	INHALATION	Rat

Local effects

- Skin irritation** : Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant).
Eye irritation : Slightly hazardous in case of eye contact (irritant).
Sensitization : May cause allergic skin reactions with repeated exposure.
Chronic toxicity : Alcohol consumption before or after exposure may increase adverse effects. Repeated or prolonged inhalation of vapors may lead to chronic respiratory irritation. Repeated or prolonged contact with the preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin, resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin.

Specific effects

- Carcinogenic Effects** : Not classified or listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA, EU and ACGIH.
Mutagenic Effects : Not available.

12. Ecological information

There is no data available on the preparation itself.
Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses.

Ecotoxicity Data

<u>Ingredient Name</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Result</u>
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Fish (LC50)	4 hours	>1000 mg/l
	Daphnia (EC50)	4 hours	>1000 mg/l
	Algae (IC50)	4 hours	>1000 mg/l
2-Butanonoxime	Fish. (LC50)	48 hours	560 mg/l
	Daphnia. (EC50)	48 hours	750 mg/l
	Algae. (IC50)	72 hours	83 mg/l

- Persistence/degradability** : This product is estimated to have a very slow rate of biodegradation; less than 30 % degradation over a test period of more than 28 days.
Bioaccumulative potential : No cumulative effect reported.

13. Disposal considerations


Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses.
Dispose of according to all federal, state and local applicable regulations.

- Methods of disposal ; Waste of residues ; Contaminated packaging** : Type: Hazardous chemical waste.
Location: European Union
Classification: H3 (Flammable liquid.)
Disposal.: via incineration
Storage: * (Storage of controlled substances must comply with applicable regulatory security requirements. Flammable materials should be stored in a separate safety storage cabinet or room. Waste, used rags etc. should be collected, kept in a fireproof bin and destroyed in a safe way.)
Recycling: * (Not applicable.)
- Waste Handling and Disposal** : Avoid disposal, make attempts to use product completely in accordance with intended use. Waste, used rags etc. should be collected, kept in a fireproof bin and destroyed in a safe way. Burn in an appropriate incinerator or offer to a licensed hazardous waste disposal contractor. Empty container may be rinsed and disposed of as ordinary solid non-hazardous waste. Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.
- Waste Classification** : Code: 080111 (08 01 11 waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances)
Classification: Y12 (Waste category according the Basel Convention)
Origin: * (Consult your local or regional authorities.)
- European Waste Catalogue (EWC)** : 080111
Hazardous Waste : The classification of the product may meet the criteria for a hazardous waste

14. Transport information

International transport regulations

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Regulatory Information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	Packing Group	Label	Additional information
ADR/RID Class	Not regulated.	Paint.				Remarks No goods of Class 3 (ADR - 2.2.3.1.5.)
IMDG Class	Not regulated.	Paint.				Remarks No goods of Class 3 (IMDG - 2.3.2.5.)
IATA-DGR Class	1263	Paint.	3	III		Packaging Instruction 309 / 310

15. Regulatory information

EU Regulations

: The product is labelled as follows, in accordance with local regulations:

Risk Phrases

: R10- Flammable.
R66- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Safety Phrases

: S23- Do not breathe vapor or spray.
S24- Avoid contact with skin.
S43- In case of fire, use DRY chemicals, CO2, alcohol foam or water spray..
S51- Use only in well-ventilated areas.
Contains cobaltcompounds. Contains 2-butanonoxime. May cause allergic reaction.

Product Use

: Classification and labeling have been performed according to EU directives 67/548/EEC, 1999/45/EC including amendments and the intended use.
- Industrial applications, Used by Spraying.

Additional Warning Phrases

: Contains cobaltcompounds. Contains 2-butanonoxime. May cause allergic reaction.

EC Statistical Classification (Tariff Code)

: 3208 10 90

16. Other information

Full text of R-phrases appearing in section 2 :

: R10- Flammable.
R65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R68/21- Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects in contact with skin.
R38- Irritating to skin.
R41- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R43- May cause sensitization by skin contact.
R66- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Designation of symbols in Section 2

: Xn - Harmful
Xi - Irritant

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